April 2012

UTAH LABOR COMMISSION

UTAH UOSH SAFETY LINE NEWSLETTER

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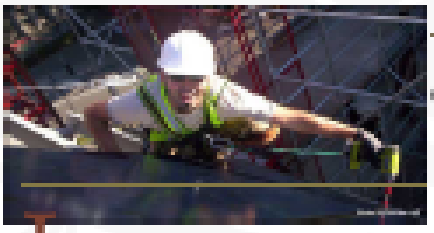
UTAH OSHA News Release – 04/30/2012

The State of Utah Labor Commission – Utah OSHA Consultation Program Announces:

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION EMPHASIS
Program Name: PREVENTION FOUR
Scope: RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION SAFETY
Duration: 05/01/2012 to 09/30/2012

This new 2012 UOSH emphasis initiative that is now called "PREVENTION FOUR", will be conducted by Utah OSHA Consultation to compliment the UOSH Big Four emphasis conducted in 2011. Beginning May 1, 2012, Utah OSHA Consultation will be visiting residential construction sites state-wide, to provide information to employers to promote injury prevention and help them identify and eliminate the four major causes of injuries in construction which are:

1. **Falls from elevations (floors, platforms, roofs)**
2. **Struck by (falling objects, vehicles, or equipment)**
3. **Caught in/between (excavation/trench cave-ins, unguarded machinery, and equipment)**
4. **Electrical (overhead power lines, power tools, cords, outlets, temporary wiring)**



Utah OSHA Safety and Health Consultants will visit residential construction job sites to offer:

- ✓ **Assistance in recognizing safety and health hazards in the workplace**
- ✓ **Suggest options for correcting safety and health hazards identified**
- ✓ **Provide information regarding additional Utah OSHA Consultation services that are 100 percent confidential and are available by request at no charge to small employers in the construction industry**
- ✓ **Training on "PREVENTION FOUR"**

In This Issue

The State of Utah Labor Commission – OSHA Consultation Program provides free on-site safety and health services. Our goal is simple: Prevent Work Related Injury and Illness through a Cooperative Effort with Employers.

Utah OSHA is committed to the safety and health of Utah's men and women working in the construction industry. By initiating this program, Utah OSHA is taking a positive step to maximize the protection of employees and eliminate workplace hazards at residential construction sites. For more information, please visit http://laborcommission.utah.gov or call Ms. Kate McNeill, UOSH Consultation Manager at (801) 530- 6855.

Fall Prevention

FALLS ARE THE LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH IN CONSTRUCTION. In 2010, there were 264 fall fatalities (255 falls to lower level) out of 774 total fatalities nationally in construction. Falls can be prevented and lives can be saved through three simple steps: plan, provide, and train. OSHA's webpage has information to help raise awareness among workers and employers about the hazards of falls from ladders, scaffolds and roofs at http://www.osha.gov/stopfalls/index.html#plan. The educational resources on this website give workers and employers information about falls and how to prevent them. There are also training tools for employers to use and posters to display at worksites. Many of the new resources target vulnerable workers with limited English proficiency.

OSHA will continue to add information and tools to this page throughout the year.
OSHA has partnered with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) - Construction Sector on this nationwide outreach campaign to raise awareness among workers and employers about common fall hazards in construction, and how falls from ladders, scaffolds and roofs can be prevented and lives can be saved. Here's how:

PLAN ahead to get the job done safely
When working from heights, such as ladders, scaffolds, and roofs, employers must plan projects to ensure that the job is done safely. Begin by deciding how the job will be done, what tasks will be involved, and what safety equipment may be needed to complete each task.

When estimating the cost of a job, employers should include safety equipment, and plan to have all the necessary equipment and tools available at the construction site. For example, in a roofing job, think about all of the different fall hazards, such as holes or skylights and leading edges, then plan and select fall protection suitable to that work, such as personal fall arrest systems.

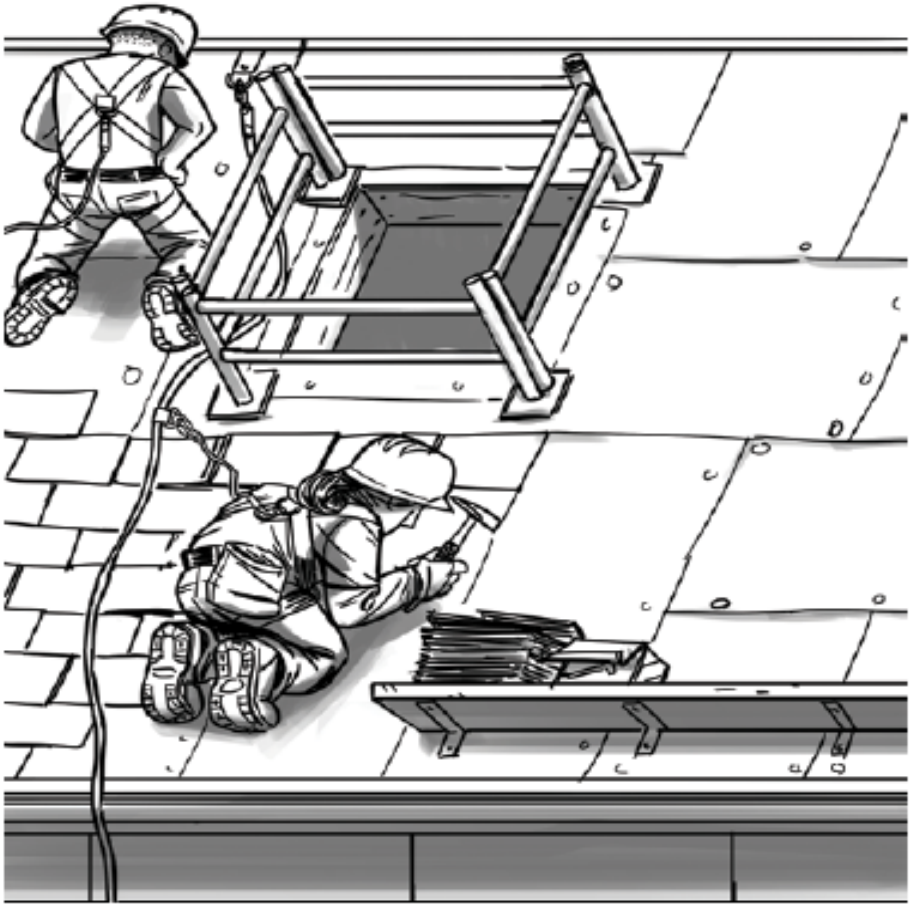
PROVIDE the right equipment
Workers who are six feet or more above lower levels are at risk for serious injury or death if they should fall. To protect these workers, employers must provide fall protection and the right equipment for the job, including the right kinds of ladders, scaffolds, and safety gear.

Different ladders and scaffolds are appropriate for different jobs. Always provide workers with the kind they need to get the job done safely. For roof work, there are many ways to prevent falls. If workers use personal fall arrest systems, provide a harness for each worker who needs to tie off to the anchor. Make sure the personal fits, and regularly inspect all fall protection equipment to ensure it's still in good condition and safe to use.

TRAIN everyone to use the equipment safely
Falls can be prevented when workers understand proper set-up and safe use of equipment, so they need training on the specific equipment they will use to complete the job. Employers must train workers in hazard recognition and in the care and safe use ladders, scaffolds, fall protection systems, and other equipment they'll be using on the job.

FALLS FROM ROOFS CAN BE PREVENTED!

- ✓ Wear a harness and always stay connected
- ✓ Make sure your harness fits
- ✓ Use guardrails or lifelines
- ✓ Inspect all fall protection equipment before use
- ✓ Guard or cover all holes, openings, and skylights



DON'T
disconnect from the lifeline

DON'T
work around unprotected openings or skylights

DON'T
use defective equipment

PLAN ahead to get the job done safely.
PROVIDE the right roof equipment.
TRAIN everyone to use the equipment safely.

U.S. Department of Labor

CDC Workplace Safety and Health NIOSH NORA

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NIOSH 2012-142 / OSHA 3533-04 2012

New Hazard Communication Information

The standard that gave workers the right to know, now gives them the right to understand.

"Exposure to hazardous chemicals is one of the most serious threats facing American workers today," said U.S. Secretary of Labor Hilda Solis. "Revising OSHA's Hazard Communication standard will improve the quality and consistency of hazard information, making it safer for workers to do their jobs and easier for employers to stay competitive."

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is now aligned with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). This update to the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will provide a common and coherent approach to classifying chemicals and communicating hazard information on labels and safety data sheets. Once implemented, the revised standard will improve the quality and consistency of hazard information in the workplace, making it safer for workers by providing easily understandable information on appropriate handling and safe use of hazardous chemicals. This update will also help reduce trade barriers and result in productivity improvements for American businesses that regularly handle, store, and use hazardous chemicals while providing cost savings for American businesses that periodically update safety data sheets and labels for chemicals covered under the hazard communication standard.

Hazard Communication Standard

In order to ensure chemical safety in the workplace, information about the identities and hazards of the chemicals must be available and understandable to workers. OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires the development and dissemination of such information:

- Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to evaluate the hazards of the chemicals they produce or import, and prepare labels and safety data sheets to convey the hazard information to their downstream customers;
- All employers with hazardous chemicals in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their exposed workers, and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately.

Major changes to the Hazard Communication Standard

- **Hazard classification**: Provides specific criteria for classification of health and physical hazards, as well as classification of mixtures.
- **Labels**: Chemical manufacturers and importers will be required to provide a label that includes a harmonized signal word, pictogram, and hazard statement for each hazard class and category. Precautionary statements must also be provided.
- **Safety Data Sheets:** Will now have a specified 16-section format.
- **Information and training:** Employers are required to train workers by December 1, 2013 on the new labels elements and safety data sheets format to facilitate recognition and understanding.

OSHA® FactSheet

Hazard Communication Standard Final Rule

New changes to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard are bringing the United States into alignment with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), further improving safety and health protections for America's workers. Building on the success of OSHA's current Hazard Communication Standard, the GHS is expected to prevent injuries and illnesses, save lives and improve trade conditions for chemical manufacturers. The Hazard Communication Standard in 1983 gave the workers the 'right to know,' but the new Globally Harmonized System gives workers the 'right to understand.'

The new hazard communication standard still requires chemical manufacturers and importers to evaluate the chemicals they produce or import and provide hazard information to employers and workers by putting labels on containers and preparing safety data sheets. However, the old standard allowed chemical manufacturers and importers to convey hazard information on labels and material safety data sheets in whatever format they chose. The modified standard provides a single set of harmonized criteria for classifying chemicals according to their health and physical hazards and specifies hazard communication elements for labeling and safety data sheets.

Benefits: The new standard covers over 43 million workers who produce or handle hazardous chemicals in more than five million workplaces across the country. The modification is expected to prevent over 500 workplace injuries and illnesses and 43 fatalities annually. Once fully implemented it will also:

- ? Enhance worker comprehension of hazards, especially for low and limited-literacy workers, reduce confusion in the workplace, facilitate safety training, and result in safer handling and use of chemicals;
- Provide workers quicker and more efficient access to information on the safety data sheets;
- Result in cost savings to American businesses of more than $475 million in productivity improvements, fewer safety data sheet and label updates and simpler new hazard communication training; and
- Reduce trade barriers by harmonizing with systems around the world.

Rulemaking background: OSHA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to update the Hazard Communication Standard in September 2009 and held public hearings in March 2010.

Major changes to the Hazard Communication Standard:

- **Hazard classification:** Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to determine the hazards of the chemicals they produce or import. Hazard classification under the new, updated standard provides specific criteria to address health and physical hazards as well as classification of chemical mixtures.
- **Labels:** Chemical manufacturers and importers must provide a label that includes a signal word, pictogram, hazard statement, and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.
- **Safety Data Sheets:** The new format requires 16 specific sections, ensuring consistency in presentation of important protection information.
- **Information and training:** To facilitate understanding of the new system, the new standard requires that workers be trained by December 1, 2013 on the new label elements and safety data sheet format, in addition to the current training requirements.

Changes from the Proposed to the Final Rule: OSHA reviewed the record and revised the Final Rule in response to the comments submitted. Major changes include:

- Maintaining the disclosure of exposure limits (Threshold Limit Values [TLVs]) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and carcinogen status from nationally and internationally recognized lists of carcinogens on the safety data sheets;
- Clarification that the borders of pictograms must be red on the label;
- Flexibility regarding the required precautionary and hazard statements to allow label preparers to consolidate and/or eliminate inappropriate or redundant statements; and
- Longer deadlines for full implementation of the standard (see the chart below).

What you need to do and when:

- **Chemical users:** Continue to update safety data sheets when new ones become available, provide training on the new label elements and update hazard communication programs if new hazards are identified.
- **Chemical Producers:** Review hazard information for all chemicals produced or imported, classify chemicals according to the new classification criteria, and update labels and safety data sheets.

Effective Completion Date	Requirement(s)	Who
December 1, 2013	Train employees on the new label elements and SDS format.	Employers
June 1, 2015* December 1, 2015	Comply with all modified provisions of this final rule, except: Distributors may ship products labeled by manufacturers under the old system until December 1, 2015.	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
June 1, 2016	Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.	Employers
Transition Period	Comply with either 29 CFR 1910.1200 (this final standard), or the current standard, or both.	All chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers

* This date coincides with the European Union implementation date for classification of mixtures.

Other U.S. Agencies: The Department of Transportation (DOT), Environmental Protection Agency, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission actively participated in developing the GHS. DOT has already modified its requirements for classification and labeling to make them consistent with United Nations transport requirements and the new globally harmonized system.

Global implementation: The new system is being implemented throughout the world by countries including Canada, the European Union, China, Australia, and Japan.

Additional information: More information on the hazard communication standard, including the link to the Federal Register notice, can be found on OSHA's hazard communication safety and health topics page at www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html.